

POSTOFFICE PAID WELL

Uncle Sam Made \$51,000 in Burlington Last Year.

Officials Sold More Than \$100,000 Worth of Stamps and Handled over a Million Dollars of Gold Money.

Burlington's postoffice continues to rank in the class which does more than a hundred thousand dollars worth of business annually, which is exceptionally good for a city of 20,000 people. The figures as just completed for the year ending December 31, the receipts from the sale of stamps, stamped paper, newspaper postage, etc., was \$100,000, and the expenses of the office were \$49,000, which is a little more than they were the preceding year, when they reached \$49,711.22, but still leaves the cozy balance to the good of \$51,288.78. The receipts would have been much larger except for lighter business than usual in November and December. The falling off was due to the lack of advertising which is usually sent out at that season, but the increasing post card business is doing a great deal to offset the loss in any other direction.

The postal remittances, which comprise the surplus sent in by other postoffices in the State, the year just completed was \$20,000.85, a substantial increase over a year ago, when it was \$18,227.45. The United States treasury warrants last year amounted to \$20,000 and \$10,000.11 was paid rural carriers in the State, which is an increase over a year ago because of the raise in salary of \$100 per year, which went into effect the first of July. Railway mail clerks received \$20,222.60 and the funds deposited with the postoffice at Burlington were \$20,000.

The money order department handled more money last year than the one preceding, and Burlington's apparently set the best end of the deal as \$20,000.85 was received compared with \$17,022.01 sent away. This is bigger than a year ago when the amounts were \$18,475.62 and \$17,022.01, respectively. The number of money orders issued was 2,134 and the number paid was 2,134. The large number paid is attributed to a considerable extent to the college students, many of whom receive their money that way.

In the special delivery 6,457 pieces were received and 5,392 despatched, both figures being greatly in excess of a year ago.

The total amount of money handled at the office during the year 1931 was \$1,230,255.26.

APPRECIATED IN FRANCE.
The Le Ripolin building, situated on a wharf beside the Seine river, Paris, France, was recently roofed with our Compo-rubber roofing. Samples free. Strong Hardware Co., Burlington, Vt.

LITTLE TYPHOID IN CITY.
Six of the Seven Cases Last Year Were Imported.

Nineteen deaths from contagious diseases, out of a total of 102 such cases in 1931, is the small number of cases of typhoid in Burlington, according to the annual report of vital statistics just issued by Dr. C. F. Dalton, health officer. Of the total number of deaths, four were from diphtheria; 15 from tuberculosis and two from typhoid. In view of the agitation in past years over Burlington's water supply, the small number of cases of typhoid as shown by the report is of special interest. There were seven cases of this disease all told, and six of these were out-of-town people, while the only case from the city was that of a boy, who undoubtedly contracted the disease through careless habits or while swimming in a pond or river.

Following is the list of contagious diseases occurring during 1931, the number of deaths occurring from the same and other interesting statistics concerning births, deaths and marriages:

Diphtheria, 6; deaths 4; scarlet fever, 1; German measles, 1; measles, 1; mumps, 1; smallpox, 1; rubella, 1; tuberculosis, 15; deaths 15; typhoid fever, 7; deaths 2; varicella, 1; diphtheria, 1; deaths 1; total, 102; deaths 19.

The list of vital statistics shows the number of births in the year were 555, and the number of deaths 44, an excess of 12 births over deaths. There were 41 more births and 2 more deaths than in 1930.

The number of marriages was 29, the smallest number, 5, being in March and the largest number, 24, being in June. It is noted that 18 brides and the same number of grooms were born in the United States; 10 grooms and 18 brides were born in Canada; 2 grooms and 3 brides were born in Ireland; 15 grooms and 1 bride were born in other countries. The ratio of marriages to population (50,467) was 1 to 189.

The birth statistics show that 21 males and 22 females were born, the smallest number, 21, being in ward one and the largest, 22, in ward two.

VERIFY IT
The Proof Is in Burlington Almost at Your Door.

The public statement of a Burlington citizen in its latest strong proof for Burlington people, but confirmation strengthens the evidence.

There is a Burlington citizen who testified years ago, that Donan's Kidney Pills relieved sick kidneys and now states the cure was permanent. Can any sufferer from kidney ills ask better proof? You can investigate. The case is right at home.

Thomas Cushing, 136 S. Battery St., Burlington, Vt., says: "I suffered terribly off and on for two years from spells of backache and pain across my hips. I had headaches and dizzy spells and I did not sleep well, arising in the morning feeling tired and sore. The trouble was more noticeable on a damp day or when I awoke in the night. A friend finally advised me to take Donan's Kidney Pills and I procured a supply at the Park Drug Store. The first few doses relieved me and I gradually improved until I was cured. I am glad to give Donan's Kidney Pills my endorsement." (Statement given Nov. 22, 1930.)

A LASTING EFFECT.
On May 25, 1931 Mr. Cushing was interviewed and he said: "I willingly confirm the public statement I gave in 1930, recommending Donan's Kidney Pills. I have been completely cured of kidney complaint and I have had no relapse to date. I have been able to do my usual work and I have been able to do my usual work."

For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Donan's—and take no other.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

largest, 118, in ward three. The ratio of births to population was 1 to 37.5. The largest number of children were born to mothers aged 21 and 25, the being 41 of each. The youngest mother was 15 and oldest 41.

The death statistics show 216 males and 220 females died. The ratio of deaths to population was 1 to 46.0. Ages at which death occurred were: 132 under 1 year; 13 between 1 and 5; 20 between 5 and 10; 21 between 10 and 15; 20 between 15 and 20; 20 over 20. The largest death record was in ward one, 106, and the smallest in ward six, 52.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-cents a bottle.

VISITING ODD FELLOWS.

Eureka Encampment of Northfield Enfranchised by Local Encampment.

The regular meeting of Green Mountain Encampment, No. 5, Thursday evening was marked by a visitation from Eureka Encampment, No. 10, of Northfield. About a score of Northfield Odd Fellows were present, with delegations and single representatives of the order in Montpelier, St. Albans, Middlebury, Richmond and Bellows Falls, some of whom remained in town over night.

The evening began with a banquet served by the members of Beatrice Rebekah Lodge, and consisting of things numerous and good to eat.

At the meeting which followed, the patriarchal degree was exemplified by the Northfield men upon five candidates, one from that place, and four from Burlington. Chief Patriarch Alexander Eddle of Northfield; Hugh Priest of J. J. Gross of Northfield; Paul Grand Patriarch; Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, A. E. King of Burlington; Past Grand Master and Past Grand Representative, O. E. Chilson of this city; and District Deputy Grand Patriarch Kimball of St. Albans and E. R. Clark of Montpelier.

The evening closed with a social hour and smoke talk.

A UNION, NOT A FEDERATION

Rev. Mr. Staples' Views on a Proposed Step Involving Burlington Churches—What Might Be Done.

At the Unitarian Church Sunday night the Rev. C. J. Staples spoke on "Federation That Does Not Federate." Real federation, he said, would be well come. There is no doubt of the necessity of a federation of churches, who all have the common purpose of earth of doing good. But a federation has been proposed, he said, which would involve a recognition of the supremacy, in certain respects, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. This federation, Mr. Staples said, was formed in Philadelphia in 1929, and is a federation of Unitarian, Universalist and Lutheran were not invited to participate.

At a meeting opened by an officer of this "Federal Council" in this city it was recently voted to submit to the churches of the city a model constitution furnished by the "Federal Council," outlining as among the objects of the federation of churches and the promotion of social services, and containing in its preamble the words: "The time has come more fully to manifest the essential oneness of the Christian Churches of America in Jesus Christ as their divine Lord and Savior."

The constitution goes on to state that if any church does not consent to join any movement that church may be excluded from participating. Mr. Staples said that the feasibility of federation on such a basis would be submitted to his church, for the church to decide, and then proceeded to state his personal position in the matter.

Mr. Staples objected that the proposed step was not a federation at all but an evangelical union. He was of the opinion that it was beginning at the wrong end. A federation implied the gathering together of separate units without losing their separate entity, while this scheme, by the introduction of the doctrinal clause, attempted to exercise an influence over the units themselves.

The church's doctrine, he thought, ought not to be in any way dragged into the question of getting together to do more effectively the good which they were all trying to accomplish. The churches already have a common purpose, he said; to make Burlington a better place, and any federation should be on some such basis.

Mr. Staples said that he would be willing to subscribe in a certain sense to the words "Jesus Christ as their divine Lord and Savior," but it would be a sense not intended by the framers of the words and by other members of the federation.

THE DANGER OF LA GRIFFE
To cure your la grippe coughs take Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. R. E. Fisher, Washington, Wm., says: "I was troubled with a severe attack of la grippe (that threatened pneumonia). A friend advised Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and I got relief after taking the first few doses. I took three bottles and my la grippe was cured. Get the genuine, in the yellow package. J. W. O'Sullivan, 24 Church St."

OVERDOING
Hubb: "Our new girl seems very quiet." Wife: "It should say she is. She doesn't want to do the dust when she's cleaning the room."—Boston Transcript

BOLTON TO BE BOOMED

Mountain Town an Ideal Spot for a Day's Summer Outing.

Plans involve the Construction of a Foot Bridge, with Span of 205 Feet, across the Winslow River.

At the instigation of the Green Mountain club a movement has been started to boom the town of Bolton and its vicinity as a summer gathering place for large parties wishing a day's outing. This vicinity has long been visited by automobilists, and is considered one of the most picturesque sections along the Winslow river. The mountain climbers who do not demand upon automobiles to get over the mountain trails have lately been confronted with a problem, that of crossing the Winslow river at Bolton when following the "long trail" between Camel's Hump and Bolton mountain. The need of some sort of a bridge has long been felt and the Green Mountain club decided to use this need as the basis of a plan to boom Bolton. The people of Bolton were interested in the idea and as a result A. H. Root and R. E. Fuller, University of Vermont, 1912, under the direction of Prof. James W. Elliot, have prepared and submitted to the Vermont Construction company, for estimates, a design for a suspension foot-bridge over the Winslow river at Bolton.

The plan calls for a span 205 feet in length, with foot path five feet wide, supported by three-eighths inch steel cables, three on each side and supported by rough stone-faced pillars, 2 feet high, two on each end, designed to give a rustic appearance. One end will rest high on the edge of the Winslow river and the other end on a knoll. It is planned to locate the bridge about 60 rods east of the Bolton railroad station, in plain view of the Central Vermont train for a long distance.

Last spring the Green Mountain club built a trail down the northern slope of Camel's Hump to Bolton, crossing the Winslow at that point and thence running northward over Bolton mountain to Mount Mansfield. It was found difficult to get across the Winslow river at Bolton. Only one semi-cable boat has been available and it was always necessary to wait for the boatman who might be working at some distance across the river. Large numbers of school children coming up from Hare and Montpelier have had much difficulty in getting ferried across.

Teams ford the river about a quarter of a mile west of the railroad station. During high water and when the ice is coming out, persons living on the west side of the river must go to Jonesville and back on the other side of the river, in the direction of the town, to get their mail from the postoffice, only a few rods away across the river.

Suggestions by members of the Green Mountain club that a suspension foot-bridge be built across the river were heartily welcomed by the residents of Bolton. At present there is no highway bridge over the Winslow river between Jonesville, eight miles below Bolton, and Waterbury, 10 miles above Bolton.

The proposed bridge will not only be a link in the long trail, but an accommodation to the people of Bolton, but it is proposed to make it a feature of a general plan of development of Bolton as a picnic ground and resort for people from Swanton, St. Albans, Burlington, Montpelier, Essex Junction, Waterbury, Montpelier, Barre and Northfield.

The train service is well adapted to give a full day's outing in Bolton, either from the north or south.

The town is located in the very heart of the Green Mountains, overlooked by several high rocky peaks, to the top of which trails will be made, and from which magnificent views up and down the Winslow valley may be had.

The proposed bridge is so designed that it will be deemed advisable and economical to provide narrow cables can be added and small changes it can be made into a highway bridge.

THE SOLE-SOURCE FAMILY.
Information is wanted of George Soule of Soule, who was one of the ten Quaker proprietors of the town of New Milford, Vt. in 1692. He is supposed to have been a son of George Soule of Orlong, N. Y., son of Nathan Soule of Dartmouth, Mass., son of George Soule, son of the Mayflower Pilgrim ancestor, George Soule, the Quaker of Orlong, N. Y., married in Providence, R. I., December 2, 1726, Avis or Alice Tibbets of East Greenwich, R. I. She died in 1756, and he married, "2nd" marriage, 1758, at Orlong, N. Y., Alice Davis of Freetown, by first wife Avis or Alice Tibbets, he had a daughter, Mary Soule, born March 31, 1752, who was married August 10, 1775, to Joshua, son of Sherman Watt.

A Tibbets Soule appeared in Saratoga town, N. Y., in 1758, and in Albany census list in 1773 with four children. He was probably a son of George Soule by Alice Tibbets. Correspondence with all Soule families in Vermont is wanted.

G. T. RIDGON, Sr., Portland, Me.

BUSY DAY FOR JOHN GRAY.
Robbed of Money and Jewelry and Then Arrested.

Thursday was an adventuresome day for John Gray, a colored man who keeps a room near Fort Ethan Allen, for it started off with the robbery of his money and jewelry in the morning and wound up with him behind the bars, charged with keeping a house of ill-fame and perhaps selling intoxicating liquor.

Gray's place is just beyond the fort and a negro boy, named Fred Smith, employed there, broke into Gray's room in the morning when the inmates of the house were out and stole a cash amounting to \$25 and two gold watches and chains, a diamond ring and other articles. The boy then beat it for Burlington and when the police were notified of the robbery, they arrested him at the railroad station restaurant, where he was eating his noon day repast. The watches and jewelry were all on the boy's person, and at the police station he confessed to the theft.

Even before Gray had notified them, the police learned that a boy answering Smith's description was endeavoring to sell a couple of gold watches, and as soon as they were located, they were taken to the police station.

THE FIRST CHURCH.
Annual Meeting Last Evening—Church in Flourishing Condition.

The annual meeting of the First Church was held Thursday evening, when reports from the various departments of the church were read. The past year has been one of progress. The membership is 708, of which 198 are non-residents. The apportionment for home and foreign missions, amounting to \$2,547, was collected and the same sum was voted for the coming year. The Sunday school is in a particularly vigorous condition.

Officers were elected as follows: Deacons for six years—Henry Todd and Dr. T. S. Brown; deacon emeritus, N. K. Brown.

Clerk—W. H. Wood. Treasurer—H. D. Howe. Assistant Clerk and Treasurer—Mrs. W. J. Van Patten.

Auditor—R. J. White. Superintendents of Sunday school—George R. Vivian and Dr. T. S. Brown. Secretary of Sunday school—Walter C. Irish.

Treasurer of Sunday school—ATkins, S. Martin. Committee on Missions—Mrs. M. C. Grant, Mrs. C. E. Beach, Mrs. G. H. Gardner, Mrs. E. K. Jackson and Mrs. C. E. Foster.

Members of the congregation of the church for December—Mrs. C. L. Smith and Mrs. J. M. Gould.

FOUNTAIN PENS AT FREE PRESS.

We offer No Bail

for one hour or one day and skin you the next, but every day sell the old reliable insurance contracts that take care of you when trouble comes. Are you with us? If not, why not?

T. S. PECK,
General Insurance Agent,
Burlington, Vermont.
Established 1860.

MILEAGES—PHONE 513.

as Chief Russell learned of the robbery he at once dispatched Officers Ryan and Brodie to the station to watch the trains. In this they were just about in time as Smith later admitted that he intended to get away on the next train out. The boy said that he was 16 years of age and that he had been in Bolton for some time.

Gray's end of the game came in when he showed up at the police station to claim the property. State's Attorney H. R. Shaw thought that he recognized him as a man he had tried a couple of years ago for keeping a house of ill-fame and who was let down with a small fine on condition that he leave the State. That happened a good while ago but the State's attorney decided that as Gray had not kept his contract it was time to arrest him again. He therefore swore out a warrant and Deputy Sheriff Todd, who was also on hand, took the man over to jail.

CONTENTIONS OF SOCIALISTS
Professor Emerson Says They Are Availing with Complacency the Coming of the Ends They Seek.

At the College Street Church Sunday Professor Emerson continued his series of talks on socialism. The general topic of this lecture was socialism as they exist today. The speaker dwelt particularly on the arrangements of the present system made by socialists, touched upon Karl Marx and said a word of the faith which inspires socialists to wait for the coming of the new order, as they call it, the overthrow of the present system of inevitable economic forces.

Socialists accuse the present state of society of a monopolistic exclusiveness by which the many are being constantly crowded into the great laboring class and made the tools of the few. The great means by which, according to their claims, this exclusion is brought about is the possession of the markets by the few.

The possession of great masses of capital and so of the markets by the few enables them to make it difficult for the outables to attain anything like equal influence, and yet retain his separateness from them. Either he fails altogether or else succeeds at the cost of being merged in the laboring class, either by operation of the laws framed by the burgher class or by force of common interest.

Socialists contend that the church is in the hands of the burgher class, that Protestant churches especially are so conducted as to interest and minister to members of the other class. They represent the burgher class as being excluded from the religious bodies and hold up socialism to them with a kind of evangelistic fervor as the great hopeful inclusive religion. They likewise express a strong antagonism to schools and colleges as they exist at present. They claim that these institutions are feeders for the existing order, in that they fit men not for lives of broad service but for lives of climbing and suppression of others.

Professor Emerson then touched upon Karl Marx. He read one passage tending to show the limitations of the man as a thinker.

These limitations were chiefly evidenced by a seductive habit of stating in philosophically sounding language shallow truths. He read another passage of view to give the Marxian point of view, and went on to explain how many of Marx's arrangements of the then existing order were based on abuses since abated. In Marx's time labor was literally exploited. No laws protecting the laboring man existed. There were no laws limiting hours of employment, or employment of child or female labor.

In closing, the speaker told of the singular faith with which socialists await the coming of their order. By their theory socialism need not be fought for, but merely waited for. They watch with great satisfaction the growth of the trusts, and the extension of the principle of ownership, as well as any regulatory action on the part of the government.

TWO SOCIAL PROBLEMS
How Best to Deal with Degenerates and How to Avoid Waste in Benevolent Works.

In an illuminating talk to the First Church Brotherhood Sunday, Prof. J. P. Messenger spoke of the "Social Management of Good Works."

Nature is merciless, and though sometimes delayed, every transgression brings an inevitable consequence. No man seems to care for the young after the next offspring has come, there is no affection between brothers of the same family. Except within the narrow limits of a small tribe the savage has no sense of brotherhood for other men. Christ brings us the sense of universal brotherhood of man. In the savage state the weak and the deformed were killed as a useless burden. In the Christian civilization the care of the weak and of the aged is not only a duty, but the class of dependents really helps society by arousing the spirit of love and sacrifice. Humane sentiments have been growing and the present generation witnesses an overflow of sympathy for helping the unfortunate. While the sick and the aged will always continue to foster humane sentiments, society has come to a point where it must protect itself from the unnecessary burden resulting from rapid increase of idiots and other defective or degenerate types. People of this type cannot be permitted to have children. If the race of man is to hold its own, even now the degenerates are increasing in the United States as fast as the normal types. We cannot allow the savages to kill them. We must and should care for them, yet society must prevent their reproducing a new brood of defectives.

In the handling of money devoted to missions, both home and foreign, and in the care of the sick, paupers, criminals and insane, society must adopt business methods, efficient and economical.

The wealth of an illustration with which Prof. Messenger enriched his talk made this session of the Brotherhood one of the most interesting of the winter.

WHY HENS ARE LAYING OFF

Egg Producers Give in Interviews Various Reasons.

Expert Statisticians Find That Each Hen Is at Least 70 Eggs behind the Fixed Schedule of 150 per Year.

As every one knows, the poultry industry is one of growing importance in this section of the country and many there are who have money invested in the effort to supply the market with chickens, fowls and eggs. Consequently the number of poultry fanciers is increasing from year to year.

Within the last day or two it has been noticed that the hens of the northern counties of Vermont have been ducking and cackling loudly about something and investigation indicates that the disturbance was caused by the discovery that they had been charged by the Vermont State Poultry association, in session at St. Albans, with entering into a conspiracy to keep down the production of eggs. For the most part Vermont hens indignantly deny the charge and declare it to be a base slander.

Experts who have been compiling the laying averages of the millions of hens throughout the United States declare that each hen composing the great army of layers is at least seventy eggs behind the schedule, which requires that each one shall deliver 150 eggs during the year.

"The next thing you know they will have us punching time clocks so they can keep track of our movements," said an indignant young hen belonging to H. J. VanClerk of Brookings avenue. "As it is, I know a man who keeps a register in his coop, and his hens have to ring up every time they complete an egg. It may be true that we are not laying as many eggs as we did formerly, but conditions have changed. In years gone by a hen could lay an egg in the road without worrying about being hit by an automobile. Now it takes more than half of the time to select a safe place in which to deposit an egg. You can't imagine how disconcerting it is to be all ready to lay and then hear the honk, honk of an auto within a few feet of you."

"The great worst of my life during the 'fascism' said another hen, who is owned by A. J. Lawrence, that from now on I shall encourage my offspring to sidestep the egg business and study to be brewers. Why don't they put tax-makers on us and be done with it? Of course we are laying fewer eggs, but look at the eggs we are doing."

"All up-to-date hen houses are stocked with these paper boxes made by the Burlington Box company, which hold a dozen eggs, each in a separate compartment. After laying an egg, the hen has to stamp the date on it and then deposit it in one of those compartments. When the hen takes the last egg out of the nest, she has to stamp the date on it and then deposit it in one of those compartments."

"You can't blame the young hens for getting peevish over the criticism, but as a matter of fact it is true," said a weather-beaten old hen belonging to Dr. V. J. Goodsell, Jr., of Shelburne. "These youngsters don't know when they are laid off. One hundred and fifty eggs a year is a plenty for a healthy hen. They require time to lay an egg every other day and lay off on Sunday. When I started laying eggs, during the Civil War, I had to lay an egg an hour. The boss stood over me with the hatchet, ready to swing it the minute I failed to make good."

"How do I account for the falling off in laying?"

"Why, it is only another symptom of the woman's suffrage movement. Young hens refuse to stay at home and lay eggs. They insist on mounting the stump and cackling about their rights. They object to hatching out large families. Much of this country's large literature is a plea for a healthy hen. They are restless. They want to be breeding the hens to tell. They are too proud and stuck up to spend their time laying eggs. This has a tendency to discourage those who are inclined to attend to housework."

"Then again, the egg business is responsible for the falling off to some extent. They have a habit of coming around twice a season and telling the hens to slow down for a time until the cold storage eggs are graduated, and this has had a tendency to make the hens lazy."

ADVERTISED LETTERS.
List of unclaimed letters in the Burlington postoffice for the week ending January 20, 1931:

WOMEN'S LIST.
Mrs. O. H. Brown, Mrs. Fred Boehm, Mrs. Annie Bidwell, Mrs. C. L. Ballentine, Mrs. Mary Croft, Mrs. Arthur Churchill, Mrs. Claudia Call, Mrs. Nora Dozon, Mrs. Daisy Gauthier, Mrs. Alice C. Haines, Mrs. Nancy Herman, Mrs. Katherine Howe, Mrs. William H. Kidder, Mrs. Rose Ladash, Mrs. Will E. Lawrence, Mrs. Edna Morgan, Mrs. Marie Morris, Mrs. Jennie Nicholson, Mrs. A. L. Norton, Mrs. P. E. O'Connor, Mr. Merrick St. Mary, Mrs. Lucille Skinner, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Jack Sullivan, Mrs. Gertrude Sweeney, Mrs. John Williams.

MEN'S LIST.
Bramberger, Ray, Frank Corley, Douglas, L. & Co., Mr. Douglas, Haridas Dufrene, Clarence Goyette, Philip Harrison, Hiram Hinsdale, Randolph W. Hill, C. E. Hinnman, John Hollister, Frank D. Jones, V. Johns, Mr. H. R. Leighton, Mr. John J. Lepp, Peter Murray, Mr. R. Morin, Fred Monett, Henry G. Morris, William H. Mowbray, H. C. Miller, Oriental Tea Co., Dr. Arthur L. Patch, Roy Palm, J. J. Quinn & Co., Edward Smith, M. A. Thomas, M. J. Wiggins, William Waller, George Wakefield, Herman Vogel.

WINOOSKI LIST.
H. Chabrier, Barbara Fort, Mrs. Nal Greene, Gertrude Hulse, Mrs. Rose Lyons, Matt Laumonier, Salvatore Lauro, Glen Springfield, Maria L. Underhill.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS.
Always give satisfaction because they always do the work. J. T. Shelton, Bremen, Ga., says: "I have used Foley's Kidney Pills with great satisfaction and found more relief from their use than from any other kidney medicine, and I've tried almost all kinds. I can cheerfully recommend them to all sufferers for kidney and bladder trouble." J. W. O'Sullivan, 24 Church St.

VERMONT BUSINESS COLLEGE.

LIBRARY • DINING ROOM • PARLOR • BED ROOM



The Famous Rayo Lamp

The Rayo Lamp is the best and most serviceable lamp you can find for any part of your home. It is in use in millions of families. Its strong white light has made it famous. And it never flickers.

In the dining-room or the parlor the Rayo gives just the light that is most effective. It is a becoming lamp—in itself and to you. Just the lamp, too, for bedroom or library, where a clear, steady light is needed.

The Rayo is made of solid brass, nickel-plated; also in numerous other styles and finishes. Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and retwick. Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayos, or write for descriptive circular to any agency of the Standard Oil Company (Incorporated).

AFLOAT ON CAKE OF ICE

Remarkable Disappearance of New York Citizens—Shrinkage of Champagne.

That New Yorkers are acquiring the disappearing habit with alarming rapidity is indicated by figures compiled by the police department, which show that during the past year no less than 2,192 persons disappeared from their homes in this city. More surprising still is the fact that only 126 of those reported as "missing" were found 89 for as any official records on the other 2,066 have vanished into thin air. Occasionally of course a disappearance of particular note attracts the attention of the whole country as in the case of Miss Dorothy Arnold. The records show, however, many more surprising cases of which the public rarely ever hears. One of the most remarkable of these is the case of an Italian woman with her four small children, who disappeared from her home last April to purchase some small supplies and has never been heard from since. The fact that all five should have disappeared so completely is considered particularly remarkable by the police who point out that it is about ten times more difficult for even two persons to disappear together than for each to vanish alone, and that for five to disappear at once is almost an impossibility. With an average of nearly nine persons disappearing every day New York has undoubtedly set a new record in this particular field.

Whether New Yorkers are growing more temperate or more economical is a question which is open to discussion. There is no doubt, however, that times are doing one or the other as indicated by the great shrinkage during the past year in the imports of champagne. Hardly enough of the beverage supposed to be New York's particular thirst quencher was brought into the whole country last year to have supplied this city a few years. Less than 20,000 cases made up the total, an amount which Father Knickerbocker could pretty nearly have gotten away with himself without uttering a word about it. A man who knows what all the importers are doing said that one of the big houses which imported 6,000 cases as recently as 1927 brought in only 5,000 cases in 1931. Another establishment imported 50,000 cases as against 100,000 cases a year ago. A third which imported 40,000 cases in 1930 brought 25,000 last year. Undoubtedly the panic of 1927 has had considerably after in decreasing the consumption of "bubble water." Here but New Yorkers are also shamefacedly owing up to a growing fondness for beer, the consumption of which increased greatly last year. Should the use of the supposedly aristocratic beverage continue to decrease the present rates and the use of beer to increase, New York may yet behold the unbelievable sight of an importer of "bubble water" here but New Yorkers are also shamefacedly owing up to a growing fondness for beer, the consumption of which increased greatly last year. Should the use of the supposedly aristocratic beverage continue to decrease the present rates and the use of beer to increase, New York may yet behold the unbelievable sight of an importer of "bubble water" here but New Yorkers are also shamefacedly owing up to a growing fondness for beer, the consumption of which increased greatly last year. Should the use of the supposedly aristocratic beverage continue to